

The Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"
ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

OFFICIAL
ORGAN



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD

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United States, one year, \$2.00
Six months, 1.00
Canada and other nations, one year, \$2.50
Six months, 1.25
Foreign, one year, 3.00
Three months, .75
Foreign bundle orders add postage

Published Once a week at 555 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois

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Mail Address: 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Make all Checks and Money Orders payable to Industrial Worker

A CAPITALISTIC HOCK SHOP

The theory of government developed by the present administration is that the treasury department is a national hock-shop for the racketeers of capital when they go broke. And the governmental departments are merely a police department for the purpose of holding the exploited bores in line until the thimble-rigging game gets back on its feet again with the aid of government funds.

The La-Follette-Costigan bill for relief of the unemployed is defeated. The Wagner bill is under the condemnation of the spokesmen for Hoover, Floyd M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture. All measures looking to the aid of the unemployed are taboo.

The "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" is formed and allotted \$500,000,000 in government funds with the privilege of borrowing \$1,500,000,000 more with the government guaranteeing the loan.

Now comes the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee railroad with a model request for a loan of \$2,300,000 from these funds to "pay bank loans and notes."

The Missouri and North Arkansas railroad asks for \$1,250,000 to pay its obligations.

The Western Pacific railway has just had its application for a loan of \$2,100,000 to meet fixed charges, approved.

Meanwhile President Hoover selects the most notorious enemies of organized labor for elevation to the circuit bench and under his guiding hand the department of labor has become a labor-baiting agency for the hounding of aliens who express any sort of independent ideas on the subject of labor organization. These are to be spotted and persecuted and deported.

Wherever the government hand is in evidence, it is busy as a strike-breaking and labor-repression force to keep the workers in subjection. The government has adopted a policy of paternal socialism: toward capital and is only interested in herding the slaves until they can again be put under the collar and exploited. If they starve meanwhile, there are plenty left to man the machines and furnish fodder for industry and cannons.

We are not making these observations as in any way a new discovery. They are merely to call the workers' attention to certain facts that may be useful in their future efforts to find relief from the galling yoke of poverty and degradation to which they are being subjected.

The capitalist governments are machines for the co-ordination of the forces of organized capital. And organized capital is an international machine for the exploitation of labor. The nation is merely a part of this international machine in the eyes of the capitalists. The administration reflects their viewpoint. Our international-minded president: is as much interested in the working of this machine in its successful exploitation of the workers in Shanghai, China as in Sandusky, Ohio. Two things are necessary for this successful operation: docility of the slaves whether in China or Sandusky; and protection to the machine that, exploits them from any overt act of the workers or others that might prevent profits from accruing to the owners. So the fleet is assembled in the Pacific and the gunmen are assembled at all points where the workers organize.

The governmental assumption is that protection to this international racket of labor exploitation will ultimately solve the problem of unemployment and restore prosperity. The workers, or what is left of them, will again be able to eat when the profiteers are again able to make money out of their labor. Meanwhile they can starve. They are only the raw material out of which profits are to be made for an owning class. The latter are the nation. The rest are cattle.

The workers should have no illusions. They should grasp the significance of these cold facts and act accordingly. They have waited in soup lines and died in the streets for three winters awaiting some manifestation of interest in their welfare on the part of government. It is about time they came out of the apathetic trance and discovered that the "rugged individualist" theory of the administration is based upon the assumption that they should do something for themselves.

The government has lent every assistance to the corporations in saving the value of their inflated holdings by making labor starve and wait and then return to work at starvation pay to put concrete value produced by their unpaid labor into the owners' pockets. They have been cudgelled and bullied into submission to the plan. They are still being bullied and deceived or killed where they resist. Bull-pen and vagrancy laws as well as the immigration laws are the agencies used.

There is no answer to ruthless suppression but thru power. There is no power available to labor but in its ability to control production of wealth—the one object of capitalism. Wherever labor comes in contact with the capitalist machinery of production is the point at which power begins. The only available method of resistance therefore is thru action at this point.

The machinery of capitalism is organized. From work-shop door, from mine-mouth, from field and railroad yard, to the co-ordinating center at Washington, D. C. there is one integrated organization. It is thru organization that the machine works in its pitiless exploitation of those who toil.

Therefore, the only action that will avail is organized action. As an individual member of the vast hordes, now numbering 8,300,000 in the manufacturing industries alone, who are out of work and clamoring for jobs, you have no power. Not until the big-wigs at Washington have supplied the loans necessary to revive action in the lumbering old machine, can you expect action. And then it will be at your anorga-nized expense. Every effort will be made to see that profit is first



THE WAY CAPITALISM WORKS

The way capitalism works: Workmen are now anxious to go to work building buildings to be destroyed later by aerial bombs; and while thousands of men are building buildings, other thousands are being constructed with which to destroy the cities.

Capitalism is an insane mess, upheld by millions of rattle-brained imbeciles. Being questioned under capitalism, when you uphold the fundamental cause of injustice, showing the height of ignorance, and is about as illogical as the conduct of an idiot who complains of the pain that he inflicts upon himself.

That the capitalists do not understand the social system under which they live, is proved now by the fact that they are trying to outlaw and abolish war. If they understood capitalism, they would know that the life of a capitalist nation depends upon expansion, and to expand depends upon the military ability to encroach upon the territory of other capitalist nations. So nations develop militaristically in proportion to the necessity of taking territory from weaker nations; and men's sentiment for or against war is about as effective as a rat's sentiment towards the trap in which he is caught.

An illustration of the economic necessity of war is now being manifested by Japan, and by the Japanese people. Japan is an over-exploited population, requiring expansion for further capitalist development, and the nation is seeking new territory elsewhere. Sometime ago the Japs signed the Kellogg-Briand peace pact.

expressing their desire to abolish war, but Old Economic Necessity came along, ran a line through the Japs' signature, and showed the little brown men out on the battle field. So we see that instead of war abiding for the will or sentiment of the people, it arises entirely from economic necessity.

So if war is ever successfully and permanently abolished, which it possibly will be, some day, it will be when capitalism, the fundamental cause, is abolished. You must have the effect so long as you have the cause. Trying to abolish something by the removal of its cause will be work. The only way to quit being a hopped is to quit banging yourself in the arm.

"Quit committing crime," is the admonition that the state of California issues to the youth of this state. Yet the state of California puts a premium on crime by rewarding convicts with wages, while it ships so-called honest citizens into other localities and works them for their board, an absolutely unlawful act in the state of California.

As we have often said, there are two sets of laws under capitalism—one for the workmen and one for the plutocrats. When it is to the economic interest of the plutocrats to break the law, they break it with impunity, while they put the workman into jail for the same offense. So your only escape from such injustice is to organize sufficiently on the industrial field to acquire power to combat the machinations of the ruling class. You will eventually be compelled to do this or perish from the earth.

Old Pinkerton's Ghost Walks in Seattle

Returns from Hell To Walk the Ramparts and Uncover the Plot For the Re-Establishment of Bull-Ten and The Promoter's Pockets.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 2.—The ghost of old Pinkerton is loose in the state of Washington. Memories of that famous old sleuth-foot and snapper of the calloused conscience who "would convict Christ," Wm. J. Burns, and of the change gentleman who formerly upheld the law as attorney general in Washington and at Atlanta, Charley Dougherty, were recently brought to mind, when articles of incorporation were filed at Olympia for the "Vigilante Intelligence of Washington." For, lo, we are warned of another red riot or revolution and by none other than George T. Masury, Alexander Masury and H. T. Engle, incipient KKKers, the commander and brains of the combination. He uses his military phrase, "Lieutenant," when he is on his speaking tours, but of late these tours have not been frequent or else publicity in the daily papers is withheld.

A few months ago, isolated items in Mr. Hearst's Seattle paper told of Masury's tutoring at some club or luncheon about the horrors and dangers of the "reds" in Washington. The meetings continued for some time and then, so we are told, private gatherings of business men were held where "red" bomb scares were conjured by the sleuth.

Now comes Masury with his own little personal cure for the depression. He organizes a corporation to handle the "red scare." The latter is his own creation for no one else in these parts has heard of it. No doubt he will soon have his stool pigeons in some of Washington's industrial plants seeking elusive "reds."

We shall await with curious interest his first "bomb plot," and we wonder whose front porch will very nearly be blown up—only to be saved in the nick of time by the vigilance of old Pinkerton's ghost—Washington, on and on—only "Vigilante Intelligence."—The Spectator.

Getting Ready To Break Strikes

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The citizens military training camp at Fort Knox, Ky., will train 1,000 prospective troops this coming summer. Maj.-Gen. Drum does not explain the increase in his announcement to the press. More trained men are needed for industrial wars and labor must prepare now.

protected and that you shall receive as little of the reviving production of wealth as possible. The first thing is to secure profit for the owners. And the first essential to that end is to see that you work cheap—starvation cheap.

The alternative is organized power. A red card in your pocket is more important in the coming struggles to live than a job ticket. A determination to co-ordinate your productive power in one big union is the first evidence of intelligence. The one great need of the workers is industrial unionism—the creating of a power, based upon a common and universal need and self-interest that will break the attitude of the state to conform to changing economic conditions. Those of the workers who do not awaken to this are doomed to degradation and ultimate elimination. The future of the world depends upon the degree to which the workers grasp these facts and organize. Don't look to Washington. Turn to your union halls.

NEW YORK PLANS NEW CAMPAIGN

The basis for an aggressive organization campaign in the Greater New York district was laid at a general membership conference held at 90 East 10th street in the J. W. Hall, New York City, Sunday, February 28.

With an excellent representative attendance the conference considered the industrial situation confronting the workers in the area and arranged to have two delegates elected from each branch in the district to form a Central Executive Committee which is to function back of all organizational units and be governed by the various branches represented.

The meeting went on record for the endorsement of a center of activity which will allow for large scale educational and propaganda work so badly needed at the present time. Various plans and tactics of an organizational nature were presented and the discussion indicated plans by which the time has arrived to organize and build a powerful I. W. W. in New York.

The first meeting of the committee will be held shortly, and the fellow workers in New York City are on the job now, minute, putting into operation what should be a highly successful organizational endeavor.

Publicity Committee.

Chicago Remits \$221.61 for Kentucky Miners

The Chicago Kentucky Miners Defense and Relief Conference remitted \$221.61 for the defense of the Kentucky miners. Proceeds of dance, Feb. 14, \$102.84; meeting at S. N. P. Hall, \$131.77; for Socialist Party Cook County, for West Virginia Miners, \$12.00; and a personal donation from Tom Langland, I. W. W. member, of \$75.00. This fine remittance is one of many received from the local Miners Conference which is composed of delegates from 23 radical labor organizations.

Readers of "L'Adunata" Give \$72.50 To Miners

Chicago, Ill.—"L'Adunata," an Italian anarchist publication, has remitted a check for \$72.50 to the General Defense Committee for the defense of the Kentucky miners. The amount was donated by readers of that paper for the aid of the miners and is one of several liberal contributions received from this group of militant workers thru the agency of "L'Adunata."

England was unable to enslave the American people as a whole either by force of arms, money or bribery, what England failed to do is now being done by a part of the people by the Salvation Army, in the name of Jesus Christ.

We help the worthy," is their stall. . . . How can they determine who is worthy? They just repudiate the fundamental basis of Christianity. "Judge not, lest you too be judged"—do they guess at it? "I have said that the worthy are thieves and I am just a sweet way of saying, 'we help ourselves'—and to the thum-



T-BONE SLIM

Did not tell you something strong. That something soon would break off wrong. That just as sure as you're alive, Your pay would drop to thirty-five, And you'd be out of the game.

You did not believe my fearful sob: Requesting you to join the Wobs. You placed your faith, quite unto death, In good old Andy Furush.

I don't consider myself wise To guess you would not organize; That you would choose to starve and freeze.

And not stand by your daughters. It seems unethical, unwise To grab yourself a better prize? That action is VERBOTEN, had Except to fight for what you had?

You do not rightly count the cost, And strive to run the mill which is lost— How much must cancel the stress To hold to that which you possess.

We see the sailor thrice removed From points where things can be "improved." He fights not for to find or hold Nor tries to add new to the old.

Methods it is a mortal sin To take it thrice thus "on the chin" And I for one shall not believe His hand has sifted through the sieve.

I seem to see the merry cuss Disturbing calm and raising fuss; I see his colors, now unfurled: "Industrial Workers of the World."

Los Angeles has two centers, civic center and industrial center—Vernon is the industrial center (I give this "info" for the benefit of the communists; they're barking up the wrong eucalyptus—Main St. is only Main St. and Fifth Avenue highway—no Kremlin).

Vernon is governed "For and By Industry"—a new form of concession even so as chamber of commerce long-power over Red Hynes. Firestone is out of the district and is working on low shift. Did not hear whether or no Chrysler sprained his foot breaking ground for the million-dollar plant. South Gate has lots of pavements, much sidewalk, wonderful sewers but no oatmeal. Property owners are in a huddle, (conference). "Will they ever see daylight?" No. They will not. They cannot pay \$340 monthly outgo on \$18 weekly income—and support a family.

Yonder shines the famed Mt. Love Glistening like the driven snow. (As a poet, editor, I'm the best sufferer in the country—dare you to dispute—ye can lay to that). Last night a clerk, dy, and hollow-eyed told me: "I'm going to quit."

Twenty-five thousand I dropped. I had that big place just around the clock. (Electrical appliances and equipment—how do you spend it?)

Twenty-five thousand, can you imagine? Then I got this job. . . . I'm only clerking here. . . .

Will they ever see daylight? The "marks" of honesty AND WHAT GOES WITH IT— but he plainly showed the scars of the war he went thru before he capitulated—pale, hollow-eyed but still a nature's nobleman.

I had bumbled him. My armor, which has developed with age until it is quite hole-proof, a shell that makes a missile strike play like a behemoth whose steering gear has befuddled its propeller, was perforated by this man's simple story until it looked like porous-knit underwear—I could almost see daylight through it.

My point? "Then I quit this job." Who would have got that job had he not been sold out?

No. There is no daylight. Salvation Army in L. A. suburbs insisted upon working a 72-year-old man on the woodpile—or no flop. The man protested that he is ruptured in two places. That did not impress the "top sergeant." The army must have its titles of wood.

Of course, of course, was unable to perform and had to walk thru the night to Anaheim—I met him there.

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"I have said that the worthy are thieves and I am just a sweet way of saying, 'we help ourselves'—and to the thum-

Old gray-beard fossils war declared. And to their counting-room house repaired, Their desks, their chairs, their typewriters, For they were well prepared.

And little Johnny little cared. As with his toys his time be shared. And in his mouth his toes be snared, Or fairly his views be aired.

And lusty war-bugles blared. The half-wits grinned, the colonels glared, And from the night the foghorns flared. For war had been declared.

The youth to insist they joined. As for the front their shoulders squared. And many one of them departed—The sweethearts stood and stared.

They fought for God and country fair; For fire and freights; For shoes and hats and underwear, And even for the old arm-chair.

They fought for the good party—bare. Forgetting not the old gray hairs. And Ford "that needs another spare—'Oh, cover the darn thing with a fair! A man goes out to get something, Not thinking of 'machine-gun' fair! And lands upon the golden star.

The gray-beard fossil has a stroke. He saw his war was not a joke; Composed of this and that and smoke, It made the time-worn rascal choke.

At least it was his time to croak. And leave upon the world his poke. And as he came (naught in the poke) Just so he went—bent, old and broke.

Came to John's shack and cabin door. A great ambassador and hoar. And in his hand a bill be bore Requesting John remit "dinner."

To pay for late lamented war. And every blasted check and chore. Now John a wisp of whisker wore. And such proceeding made him sore.

Indeed I believe he all but swore "Why man alive! I fought so war." "You cover the darn thing with a fair! A man goes out to get something, Not thinking of 'machine-gun' fair! And lands upon the golden star.

"This bill of course I can deplore, Although it talks of too much war. And snarks of money—lenders' lore." With this—the bill in two he tore. And tossed it on the cabin floor. As one who lightly feels the chore.

"You'd better hunt another door. Said John, 'My God! how you can snore!'" "Wake-up! for Christ sake."

His guest awoke in every pore. "And as you leave this peaceful shore, Lean heavily on either ear—Keep him in mind, and nothing more! I will not pay that war."

"Go dig those fossils from their graves And make them ante-up to knaves. The price that stifles, depraves, That robs the nation of its braves And slaughters off the new-born slaves.

extent of Les Miserables' saving power. When will the other half of the people rise to the Red-Bashful racket—and when will . . . oh, shucks!

Since Al Smith got defeated I've run into more poor people than a little—Hereafter I thought I had a monopoly poor.

If you don't complain a little every day you get out of touch with how you'll be then look if you want to squawk and you're all rusty . . . Creak?

Bottom is not yet reached—all the boys have not yet received their wage cuts. (Law of Compensation)—Bottom cannot be reached till no more cuts can be made—that is the bottom—and that is when workers are organized industrially—after the next stop is top. Until then . . . Tim.

Al Smith's Derby (Hat) Is Sold for \$115 at N. Y. Benefit Show—luckily Al had removed his hair before the accident occurred.

Goddam hard to get the businessman to go around in a job coat, making night hideous, these days. He is too busy.

I see Leon Trotsky is thrown off the "Red Special" for the second time, "for 30 times" he told to stop. "30 times" were unloaded, but in Trotsky's case "it was a matter of more formality." He was ditched 3 years ago.

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REPUDIATION

By T-Bone Slim

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THOMPSON AND COGAN DEBATE OPPORTUNISM

Instructor at Work People College Takes Communist Advocacy of Unemployment Insurance to the Cleaners in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn.—The question of unemployment insurance was debated for two and a half hours, Sunday afternoon, between J. Cogan, of the Trade Union Unity League and F. W. Thompson, of the I. W. W. In order to have the debate it was necessary to accept the Communist terms of meeting in their hall; this was to be regretted as the interest in the question was such that there was not seating capacity for all who wished to attend. The question as stated was: "Resolved, That the workers should fight for unemployment insurance."

Cogan, in the opening speech for the affirmative, first of all pointed out the ravages of unemployment the world over. He argued that unemployment insurance was not a reform, but a means of forcing the struggle for revolution; that it provided action by which the working class could learn how to do things as they did them in Russia; that it brought about the solidarity of the workers of the job and off the job. He urged that it built up a revolutionary force by bringing in the little business men and the poor farmers. He argued the necessity for making a political struggle based on economic needs, asserting that in the good old days of the I. W. W., Bill Haywood had organized hunger demonstrations to graduate to the seats of government.

In his opening speech for the negative, F. W. Thompson established four points. First, whatever degree of unemployment insurance is established in any state, will be done by and for the capitalist class. Second, the records necessary for any such system, must necessarily be especially in open shop America, costing a 100% for the capitalist class. Third, the unemployment insurance, as it is mislabeled, is misleading to the working class. It is the view that the capitalists are responsible for the present depression and that the capitalists can fix it up; the view that out of the Society of Business Men's Delegates in Washington and the state capitals can come relief from the ill effects of unemployment; there are much better means for accomplishing the object of the proposal—security of livelihood for the working class. The only real security, he said, will come when the workers take the world and use it; meanwhile he urged the education of all workers, as opposed to their misdirection with political opportunism, the industrial organization of the workers, and the formation of a mighty picket line of the unemployed, to work jointly for shorter hours, higher pay, resistance to speed-up that our class may increase in strength until it has the power to take the world and use it. "Nowhere in such a program does a demand for remedial legislation fit."

These opening statements were followed by questions from the audience ranging from what to do with policemen's change to why "Wicks" are ditched from Dakota freights. In his rebuttal, Thompson answered some thirty odd such questions, and then dealt with the arguments of his opponent. He pointed out that in Russia, employment for all had been found under the Communist dictatorship, and that this had led to a number of widely re-demanding such as unemployment insurance, but to the tune of the slogan "All power to the workers." He ridiculed the notion that the workers could be given the means demanded, providing union money for all unemployed, would ever be obtained from any capitalist legislature, and argued that this demand, stripped of its revolutionary trimmings, amounted to the old opportunistic hogwash.

In rebuttal, Cogan met the charge of reformism with the argument that they were not asking, they were demanding, and that they were not asking for something that the capitalist class could not give them. He stated that it would be damaging to the workers on the job to form picket lines and to be unemployed, for then the boss could figure out how to make more wage-cuts, and urged that, hunger marches were very educational, for the workers who joined them found their real enemy somewhere en route, and lost their faith in him. Whatever else may be said of the debate, it was conducted in an orderly fashion and a fairly hilarious time was had by all.—X-22603.

Dances And Open Forums In Detroit

Every Saturday evening the Joint Branches of the G. R. U. will sponsor a public dance in the Wobly Hall at 3747 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

On Thursday evenings at 8:00 p. m. and Sunday afternoons at 2:30 the I. W. W. will conduct its open forum. Interesting speakers will be heard and their addresses will be followed by questions and discussions.

Goodyear Rubber Goes To Six-Hour Day Basis

AKRON, Ohio.—The adoption of the six-hour day by the Goodyear Rubber Co. plants is announced by P. W. Littlefield, its president. This was done to avoid laying off another 3,000 employees. The speed-up and intensification of improved machine methods forced the shortening of working time. However, the concession, if it can be called a concession, was granted to groups of unorganized men and the boss still in position to dictate the conditions and wages.

MOTHER MOONEY SPEAKS IN N. Y.

Telephone Co. Repudiates Contract To Permit Aged Mother of Mooney to Speak Over Long Distance After Accepting Deposit—Journey to New York Is Made.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Mother Mooney, Tom Mooney's 84-year-old mother, made the strenuous journey from San Francisco to New York City to speak at a Tom Mooney Day meeting in Bronx Park on February 24. Owing to hardships of the long journey, Mother Mooney merely sat on the platform and heard her message read to the audience, but her presence was sufficient to cause loud and clamorous applause. The meeting was under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. One other large and well attended meeting was held on the same date at the Engineers Auditorium, New York, under the auspices of the Tom Mooney Pardon Conference of New York.

The latter named organization was sponsor to the recent Washington, D. C. conference, and it is expected that it will side February 24 at a Tom Mooney Day, and to commemorate all the Tom Mooney cases on that date. This conference represents more than 100 units of labor and has a membership of nearly one-half million persons. Since its formation last spring it has carried on continual activity to which is largely credited the renewal of work wide interest and protests in the Mooney-Billings case.

Disruptive Forces At Work. Certain misunderstanding in connection with the New York meetings held on February 10, 1932, have caused several weeks ago when the New York conference arranged for the auditorium meeting they arranged to have Mother Mooney speak over long distance telephone. This meeting was a health risks was responsible for such decision. A week after the telephone company had accepted a fifty dollar deposit on a contract calling for a total of \$135, such company repudiated the agreement and returned the deposit claiming that the fee would be \$800.

Negotiations were immediately opened with the San Francisco representative of Tom Mooney through New York representative, Stewart Scott. These pending, a press report appeared stating that Mother Mooney was to appear on the I. D. meeting platform in New York on the date named. Scott informed the conference that Mother Mooney would appear at both meetings but subsequent developments showed a number of widely representative speakers from the labor and liberal fields, with Fannie Hurst supplying a high light in the form of a stirring criticism of the capitalist class and its treachery and apathetic condition in the face of impending doom. Henry T. Hunt, chairman of the Tom Mooney National Defense Committee drew round after round of applause with a scathing denunciation of the existing system of "injustice". All speakers stressed the absence of any individualities in connection with the Mooney-Billings case; they called it a spade and placed the class nature of the case in front where it belongs. A continuation of aggressive work in Tom Mooney's behalf is assured in the New York area at least, if one were to judge by sentiments expressed within and around this gathering.—Tom Connors, Member Executive Committee, Tom Mooney Pardon Conference of New York.

Oklahoma Miners Storm City Hall

HARTSHORNE, Okla.—A crowd of 500 unemployed coal miners marched on the city hall demanding relief for their hungry families. They threatened to raid food stores unless their demands were met. While Mayor Joe Brown and Commissioner John Savene listened and refused, the merchants quickly subscribed \$2,200 for distribution among the miners.

Small Home Owner Passes

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The number of mortgages foreclosed annually in this state since 1918 has jumped 400 per cent. Sheriff's sales have increased 300 per cent. The small home owner is gradually but constantly disappearing as a class.

THE REVOLT IN THE PYRENEES

Libertarian Communism Is Realized For A Short Period in Several Towns and Vindicates Its Idealism

By Eduardo de Guzman in the Madrid Daily "La Tierra" Translated by M. Olaj.

The revolutionary movement that a determined group of fighters started in the Upper Llobregat with a view to establishing a regime of justice and equality has come to an end. Of the rebellion there only remains, apparently, the memory and a handful of men who, in jails and prison boats, dream that the desired triumph will come in the near future. And there also remains—and this forever—something more important, a fact, whose seriousness the people have not as yet realized in full—that for the first time in Spain and in all Western Europe libertarian communism has been a full reality in several towns.

This and no other is the great importance of the revolution in Figols, which will pass into history, marking the Pyrenean efforts of the Catalan band with a bright light which will serve as a guide, and a beacon for all those who from now on will enter the struggle for the conquest of a better world.

Figols, the first town to revolt and the last to be entered by the troops. The town was for five days—from Monday to Saturday—living in a regime of libertarian communism.

In the mining section, where the movement triumphed, there are men from every place. But they are all men who have always felt on their own weight, exploited and against whose just demands—no matter how just—there was every time thrown the very framework of a regime. All of the revolutionary, the majority of miners and anarchists, who for the first time decided to fight were eternal rebels; forever persecuted by all injustices; they were men who knew the mine and the jail and the prison, and have at one time or another felt the brutality of the Civil Guards.

It would seem logical that these men at the moment of their triumph, when they thought capitalism overthrown, they would revenge themselves for the centuries of oppression they had endured; that, impelled by hatred, they would jump upon the representatives of the State—civil guards, judges, priests, etc.—and mercilessly cut them to death.

But those men—generous and idealistic spirits that they were—once triumphant, with the social revolution proclaimed, did not shut their eyes to old accounts. They did not want to shed blood; they did not even bother to humiliate those who so many times had humiliated them. They threw at their feet the oncoming social revolution; they posted guards to avoid being surprised, and, leaving everybody in absolute freedom, they continued working the same as before, without thinking for a moment that the triumph of the social revolution would release them from digging coal from the entrails of the earth.

This was done by the Anarchists, the men beyond the pale of all laws, the men who are constantly called assassins, robbers and professional criminals. And at the head, teaching them by the example, were the least of the oncoming social revolutionaries who according to some professionals of the press, the Parliament and the Government, march forth to revolts moved by personal ambition, to satisfy confused, low passions.

In view of the facts, I must ask myself this question: If the Catholics and the Monarchists, allied, would have triumphed in any town in Guipuzcoa, would the men of "order", the Christians who claim to follow Jesus, have behaved as moderately and humanely? The answer has to be in the negative. Through my mind I see crossing swiftly the repulsive figure of Santa Cruz, the priest.

The Priests' Priest and the Fifth Communist.

When early Monday the revolutionists had triumphed in Figols, they went to the houses where they knew there were fire-arms. Among them was the house of the priest. The priest received them trembling with terror, thinking that his last hour had come. The Anarchists reassured him and told him what they wanted. The priest began to look around and in a few moments he produced a revolver and a shotgun. When receiving them, one of the miners, looking at the priest firmly, exclaimed: "It's there a Fifth Communist that forbids."

The priest, confused, did not know what to answer. The revolutionists searched his house for more arms. And they found money; several thousand Pesetas, which is a tremendous amount compared to the wages of the miners. Somebody spoke of the poverty of the carpenter of Galilee. The priest tried to excuse himself for having so much money, and said: "It is not mine... I have it here to keep, but it is not mine. You may take it if you want to..."

A drifter replied: "We don't need it. We are only looking for arms... to defend ourselves in case somebody will attack us."

But the justice also offered them money. But the Anarchists also rejected it. They

Eviction Cases Crowd Renters Court

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Renters' Court here is crowded to capacity every day. Over 500 eviction cases come up before this court daily. Judges have allowed an average of fifteen evictions a day or 450 families per month thrown into the street. These people come to court clothed in rags. Their children's faces are pinched with hunger and their legs are rickety from undernourishment. The charities no longer pay any rents for the unemployed.

JAS. P. THOMPSON TO MAKE TOUR THROUGH EAST

Famous Speaker Will Make Speaking Tour Starting from Portland, Oregon On April 1 and Continue through the West to the Eastern States. Dates Are Open.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—James P. Thompson, foremost platform exponent of industrial unionism, who has been speaking in the Northwest during the past winter, has undertaken another eastern tour and will speak at various points in a circuit starting from Portland, Oregon, on April 1 and continuing through Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California cities and thence east. Fellow Worker Thompson will speak for the organization and the Kentucky Miners' Defense.

A Thompson tour is always an event of significance to the workers. No man living or dead has ever achieved the clarity and force of vision of the subject of industrial unionism that is possessed by this great orator. Every industrial unionist should take it upon himself to see that the coming of James P. Thompson is given proper notice and the public given all opportunity to hear him. Nothing will put more life into the working class movement than to hear the message of industrial unionism presented in the inimitable manner of this great reformer.

Dates are still open. Write at once to General Headquarters, 555 West Lake St., Chicago, and arrange meetings. Details of the tour will be published in each issue of the Industrial Worker.

Bad Conditions In Norway But Syndicalism Gains

OSLO, Norway.—The lockout in Norway was a defeat for the proletariat: the wages are reduced everywhere, among railway workers the wages were reduced recently nearly a half in some hours. All this leads to deep resentment among the workers.

In Oslo, the reformists fight against the syndicalist influence among workers. The syndicalist trade unions made collective agreements with 25 different employers and the reformists have closed their unions and syndicalist organizations. The reformists thereby show that they want monopoly for all works themselves, especially when better contract is made. The syndicalists do not want to reform members belong to reformist organizations or not but they want to fight for higher wages for all. As the syndicalists succeeded in getting it for them, the workers are in their favor which is another cause for reformist hatred.

In the reformist building workers' unions there was lively debate. The pipe layers and some other workers have established their own union. The carpenters who once got out of the central but only to join again are again intending to get out once for all from reformist organization. If that takes place, the construction workers' unions of the reformists will have to be liquidated.

Unemployment is growing rapidly and will beat all records. The crash of several banks contributed no little to this situation. In the quarry works, the chief industry in Norway, most are without work. A year they have not worked at all. This winter is the worst in Norway's memory. As a result of systematic treachery to the working class by the reformists, the workers are interested in syndicalist ideas increasingly.

Garment Workers Wages Cut

MONTREAL, Canada.—Approximately 12,000 employees in the garment trades have accepted a ten per cent cut in wages. These strikes against the cut lasted only a few days. They are organized in branches of American garment craft unions.

Chicago Street Car Lines Will Cut Wages

CHICAGO, Ill.—Utility magnates here are starting in to cut wages on the street railways and elevated lines. Employees on the Chicago Aurora and Elgin and on the Chicago South Shore & South Bend electric lines have been forced to accept a voluntary 10 per cent cut.

AN LEGION OF BOULDER DAM FOR 6-HR. DAY

But With Full Consent and Co-Operation Of The Employers Which Makes Their Proposition Quite "Phoney".

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Feb. 28.—What an interesting time could be had by all if the American Legion Posts of Las Vegas and Boulder Dam could or would carry out their ideas as expressed in the separate meetings of February twenty-third.

The Las Vegas Legionnaires (scent on the air) in a meeting open to the public, went on record for a six hour day and a five day week, provided the employers had no objection to a move. Bank even for the "Moronic Hour" (A. L.). The same date and hour of the above mentioned meeting, the Six Gangster sub-division Post at Boulder City recorded themselves as favoring a full Standing Army (they did not mean full of prunes either). A very significant demand, for all intelligent workers know what the army will be used for, once the American Legion grows tired of the job of keeping the parasites in luxury while remaining in misery themselves.

A wonderful spectacle would be the exacting of the American Legion members own members, imagine the Boulder City Post being mobilized to shoot their fellow bores of Las Vegas if they were really in the line of the hour, demand. Such action has been the record of the Legion in all like disputes between capital and labor.

Why go on with a fairy story? The same night of November 11, 1919, raided the I. W. W. hall in Centralia, Washington, lynching Wesley Everest, and standing by to intimidate the jury that sent eight union men to Walla Walla prison; all because the men were active in the great I. W. W. strike of 1917 that secured the eight-hour day in the Northwest Lumber industry, is not going to do anything except that which pleases the employers.

All the above was pointed out at the Las Vegas meeting by a member of the I. W. W. who, accidentally, got the floor. This speaker threw the meeting into an uproar, many rank and file Legion members applauding. Those doubtful leaders, Leonard Bland and "Sitter" Cahlan of the Review-Journal, dared not reply, preferring to stay the side of the I. W. W. Review-Journal set exercise contended himself by printing a garbled and erroneous report of the affair, by stating that the I. W. W. as well as the A. F. L. had pledged support to the Legion's "phony" six hour campaign.

The I. W. W. has carried on his hour day propaganda for more than twenty years. Never have they asked permission from the employers in anything they have done. We are still carrying it on in the face of all opposition that is offered. Even in spite of the Six Gangster Gun-blasts, the American Legion members (Legionnaires) the propaganda is still being spread in the Gangster domain.

We are not now supporting the American Legion. Neither are we co-operating nor do we expect to co-operate with this infamous bunch of strike breakers and scabbers.

What the I. W. W. tries to do is to point to the rank and file of that politician-riddled Legion, that they are only dupes who are used against the interests of their own class, the working class.—X13068.

Detroit Open Forum Schedule

At G. R. U. Hall, 3747 Woodward Ave. Sunday, March 6, 3 P. M.: Dr. O. H. Sweet, Subject, "Organized Labor and the Negro."

Thursday, March 10, 7:30 P. M.: John Eldon, Proletarian Party Opposition. Subject, "The Economic Basis of Charity."

Thursday, March 13, 3 P. M.: Geo. F. Cottrell, Subject, "The Social Revolution."

Thursday, March 17, 7:30 P. M.: Joseph Brown, Subject, "The Industrial Revolution."

Questions, Discussion, Admission free.

Chicago Open Forum

The opening dates for the month of March at the Open Forum held in I. W. W. Hall, 108 W. Madison St., are as follows: On Thursday, March 9, at 8 P. M., C. R. Keller, well-known I. W. W. speaker, will lecture on the subject, "Are Social Habits Inherited?"

Sunday, March 6, at 3 P. M., C. R. Keller, editor of the Industrial Worker, will speak on, "Biology and Revolution."

The admission to these open forums is always free. Questions are invited from the audience, but they are only allowed to volunteer speakers who wish to express their views or criticisms.

On Saturday nights always beginning at 8 P. M. the usual dance and entertainment is held. These programs are bright and entertaining and the dancing that follows till midnight and after is to an excellent orchestra. Come and bring your sweetie.

The I. W. W. Tells Its Own Story

A Vivid Outline History of the Various Struggles of the Organization Since Its Founding in 1905

BY F. W. THOMPSON
Instructor at Work People College.

CHAPTER XIII

The I. W. W. During the War

(ADP. 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918)

General Outline of Period.
As a guide through the jumble of incidents in this period arranged in this chapter according to the industry in which they transpired, except for the section on civil liberties, the following chronology of the major events is given.
April, 1917—beginning of great lumber strike by river drivers in Idaho; other minor strikes in various industries.
May: Marine Transport strikes in Erie, Buffalo and Cleveland. Strike of construction workers leads to job control in and around Seattle; copper strikes there by I. W. W. in Arizona.
June: all camps out in Inland Empire; copper strike in Butte followed by strikes in Arizona mines.
July: iron strike in Minnesota and Michigan suppressed by militia; on July 11, as a result of strike activities 1104 miners deported from Bisbee, Ariz.; on July 16, the Seattle strike of lumber workers calls a general strike in the woods for 8 hours and other demands.
August: starts in with the lynching of Frank Little in the Butte strike—a month of intense activity in the harvest fields and complete tie-up of entire lumber industry of north west; the lumber workers' strike down more firmly all over the country.

September: On the 5th a raid on all I. W. W. offices; martial law in all woods; strike transpires in job, with mass use of job tactics from Sept. 17th to 18th.
October: striking on job wins eight hours for most lumber workers; a month of extensive mobbing, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Spokane.
November: men in Tulsa, Okla., beaten, tarred and feathered in effort to stop I. W. W. organization of oil fields.
1918: a year of rapid growth of organization, winning job control in steel, lumber camps, and many harvest and construction jobs and extending it in the Philadelphia docks; a year of many trials, arrests and general mob-law.

The Lumber Strike.
In the fall of 1916 the A. W. O. had been successful among the fruit pickers of the Inland Empire; this drive was followed by one in the woods that ended with a 70 per cent organization by the beginning of March. The men taken to the A. W. O. On the coast similar progress was made, partly as the result of increased interest attendant on the Everett fight, but for the most part as the normal response of workers to the opportunities presented by this period of rising prices. On March 5 and 6 a conference was held in Spokane with 13 delegates representing all 13 branches in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Western Montana, that is, the Spokane district, two delegates from the mid-west and two representing Idaho 432 of Seattle and 338 of Tacoma. At this convention Lumber Workers' Industrial Union 500 was formed. Here, "pursuant to instructions from the membership, arrangements were made for calling a strike in the Spokane district, the following summer, the exact date to be determined by the organization committee, contingent on circumstances." (Rowan: I. W. W. in Lumber Industry Chapter 5). The following demands were made:
1.—8 hours; time and a half for overtime; double time for Sundays and holidays.
2.—Minimum wage of \$60 per month and board.
3.—Wholesale food, porcelain dishes, no over-crowding; sufficient kitchen help to keep kitchen clean and sanitary.
4.—Sanitary sleeping quarters, not more than 12 in each bunk house. Single spring beds and mattresses with good clean bedding to be furnished by company free of charge. Bunk houses to be well lit and furnished with reading tables; dry rooms, laundry rooms and shower baths.
5.—Free hospital service.
6.—\$5 per day minimum wage for river drivers.
7.—Two paise per month by bank check without discount.
8.—All men to be hired on job or from union hall; free transportation from place of hiring to job.
9.—No discrimination.
10.—Demands of Sawmill Workers of same district:
1.—8 hours; time and a half for overtime; double time for Sundays and holidays.
2.—\$3.50 minimum wage per day; other rates raised in proportion.
3.—Board not over \$1.00 per day; wholesome food, porcelain dishes; sufficient help for sanitation.
4.—Sanitary sleeping quarters; not more than two in a room; single spring beds and mattresses, free bedding including sheets and pillow slips; well lit with reading tables; dry rooms and shower baths.
5, 6 and 7, the same as for camps.
8.—Abolition of all contract and piece work.

9.—None under 16 to work in mills.

10.—No discrimination.

The Drivers Win

In this short log territory the logs are floated down stream in the spring when there is an abundance of water. Skill is required in this dangerous work and the job must be done within the short time allowed by nature. The river drivers took advantage of this situation and struck on the Fortine River, Mont., on April 12th, demanding \$5 for eight hours instead of \$3.50 for twelve hours. The Spokane Lumber Co. and the I. W. W. had brought in a specially selected carload of workers from Spokane; these were all I. W. W.'s and immediately struck. The drivers here had been organized about 95 per cent. There were delegates at all strategic points; a majority of the Jacks moving east from the coast had cards and the rest got them when coming through Spokane, Bonners Ferry and Sand Point. The strike of the drivers spread to the Flathead and Stillwater but no demands were won. On the St. Mary's the 8 hours and the \$5 were won on a three day strike. On the 22nd of May the Whitefish drive was pulled. Soon other victories were won as the men came out on the Homestead Creek, Bussell Creek and the Enlat River; only one minor was gained to win on the Enlat. Wherever the men came out they built strike camps, pooled their funds for groceries and, where victories were won, substantial donations were made to the strike fund.
Repressive measures were used early in the strike. Soldiers were brought in by the Eureka Lumber Co. to guard the Indians from the White Earth Reservation at the beginning of the strike. Five were arrested on the charge that they refused to go to work, but after a jury trial that lasted two days they were acquitted. (Sol. 382). At Whitefish Ford Spokane was held under federal guard from the beginning of May for several weeks. The strike was spread, finding no difficulty in getting a walkout except on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene. (I. W. No. 6). By the first week of June the strike had spread to the Marble and Kalspell Creeks and soon reached the Dover Flume at Tuscum. Mont. On June 8th, the hall at Whitefish was raised by the militia, all the quilters and literate were arrested, and Ratti, the secretary arrested. Toward the end of June the drive on the Kootenai was tied up by a strike at Troy; but, as the strike was not in the line of the drive, leaving the strike of the drivers still on the Stillwater, Flathead, Marble and Kalspell.

(To Be Continued)

Prosperity in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—Henry Ford the great humanitarian uses reverse economics in an attempt to lift us out of the depression by our boot tops.

"Thirty thousand men to be hired by Ford" say the papers of the master and immediately the slave workers are weary way through the cold to the outskirts of the city, there to stand all night at the gates of this great humanitarian's monument of exploitation, the Rouge Plant. The demands were that no men are to be hired that day.

The streets of this city are abuzz with activity these days. Slaves smelling the faint of the elusive job by the ad for thirty thousand men, come from all parts of the country and the streets of Detroit look like some auto camp. It is rumored that Ford is to sell (1) his cars for fifty dollars down and ten dollars per month. What does he mean, sell? If this is no rent then we must surely have a new dictionary by Ford. The ad for thirty thousand men may be good propaganda and may sell (1) lots of cars but there is nothing original in this tactic, the real gem lies in the low down payment and small monthly payment for his cars.

Capital has for some time now, almost three years, been wondering when it can invest its surplus wealth. Industry is overdeveloped; that is, for this system, and buildings are empty. Where can this surplus be invested? But leave it to Hank the genius of the assembly line. Didn't he show the slaves how to do two days' work in one at the cost of only one day's pay? Of course he did, and now comes the real gem—the bank of money. Why not loan the money to the banks, the banks to loan it to the finance companies and the finance companies to loan it to the slave? It is not the bank of money that we need but the bank of the slave. What is wrong. Wake up and use your reasoning power. Join the I. W. W. and we will all produce the necessities, and luxuries, of life so that we can all own them and not rent them.

—X-239652.

BULL PEN FOR UNION MEN ON BOULDER DAM TO BE VETOED

A. C. L. U. Protests To Sec. Wilbur Abuse of Police Authority in "Vagging" Workers Who Attempt to Organize Union

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—(A. C. L. U.)—Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur was asked by the American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram today to investigate alleged inhuman conditions existing in a stockade maintained in Las Vegas, Nevada. Men lately employed on the Boulder Dam federal construction job have been jailed as vagrants, and have been badly treated, according to information received by the Union.

"We have reliable report of brutal conditions in Las Vegas stockade warranting investigation by you," the A. C. L. U. wire to Secretary Wilbur said. "Former workers on Boulder Dam job arrested promiscuously as vagrants are put in solitary confinement on bread and water if they refuse to do forced labor. One man in dungeon generally affected; another tubercular. Both have been denied medical treatment. We urge corrective action by your department."

This new policy of systematic arrest of workmen is evidently another attempt by the local authorities, influenced by employing contractors on the Boulder Dam job, to halt organization work there by the Industrial Workers of the World, the Civil Liberties Union declares in a separate statement.

"Able-bodied men are picked up on the street by the police, and are charged with vagrancy even though they have money in their pockets, according to our information," the Union continued. "If they plead guilty they are given a short time to leave town, or they are loaded onto motor trucks and taken a few miles out from the country and turned loose. But if they plead guilty they are sentenced to the stockade and the jailers attempt to make them work. If they won't work they are put into solitary confinement."

Men in Road Camps Reject Government Proposal

REVELSTOCK, B. C., March 1.—The government has started a storm in this country by attempting to resume road work that has been stopped since November 1, 1931 under a new scheme which provided for wages of \$7.50 per month.

There are about ten thousand men affected and from every camp from which we can get information by letter or personal visits we learn that the proposal has been rejected by the men in the camps. Although there is no organization among them, meetings are held by the men and camp committees are being elected. A splendid spirit of solidarity prevails in this district a demand of \$1 a day and board has been made as an alternate proposal and a strong sentiment prevails in favor of resistance to eviction from the camps. One or two individual instances are to be excepted to this general solidarity but it is not necessary to mention names as the "yellows" are known by their line of talk.

After agreeing to a meeting to reject the \$7.50, these birds later agreed with the boss to accept the terms. Every worker should be on the lookout for such degenerates and treat them as such.—Card 417912.

M. T. W. Open Forums In New York City

Open forum held at M. T. W. Branch of the I. W. W. at 3 p. m. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Interesting speakers. Questions and discussion invited. No charges for admission. All welcome. Hall is located at 31 Centies Slip, Top floor, N. Y. city.

Open Forum In Seattle

Open forums are held every Thursday and Sunday at 8 P. M. in the Seattle, Washington hall at 512 1/2 Second Avenue. Entertainments every Saturday at 8 P. M. in the same hall. Free to all meetings and entertainments.

Open Forums at Nyssa, Oreg.

Open forums are being held at Nyssa, Oregon every Wednesday and Sunday at 8 P. M. by I. W. W. speakers. Everybody is invited to attend and participate in the discussions. Educational meetings are held every Friday night for members of the I. W. W. Business meetings of I. O. U. 2191—open Sunday afternoon.—G. O. C. I. U. 310.

F. R. Cedarwall To Speak At Ashtabula, O.

Fellow Worker F. R. Cedarwall, whose name is familiar to industrial unionists and to the workers of the Middle West as a very able speaker, will address the workers in Ashtabula, Ohio on March 6, at 7:30 P. M. The hall will be announced locally and no worker should miss the opportunity to hear Fellow Worker Cedarwall. The admission will be free.

Secretary Hyde Voices Administrative Attitude Toward All Appropriations For Relief of Hunger Stricken Poor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Secretary of Agriculture, Floyd M. Hyde, speaks for the Hoover administration in an attack upon the \$132,000,000 highway construction bill just put through the House by the Democrats. The attack, easily moving the defeat of the Coghlan-Follette bill on Feb. 16, is taken as indicating the implacable opposition of the administration to all bills aimed at alleviating the conditions of the unemployed by any sort of government appropriations. It is aimed in particular at the Wagner measure which provides \$375,000,000 for hunger relief and another \$375,000,000 for highway funds to be allotted to the states for the construction of roads. It is taken as definitely promising that the bill will be vetoed by President Hoover if it passes.

Hyde claims that this road bill was "passed in entire disregard of the assurances given some weeks ago to the country by the Democratic leadership in the House that they would oppose any bill offering crop production loans to the amount of \$200,000,000. At a time when the country is crying for economies of administration and expenditures they pass a bill which requires more expenditures than all of the economies which have been painfully and laboriously achieved by the Appropriations Committee."

Since the road bill purports to be for the relief of agriculture and employment, Hyde says, Congress should know that it has already aided agriculture—by passing a bill offering crop production loans to the amount of \$200,000,000. For employment, "The \$132,000,000 provided by this bill would give, directly and in itself, employment to about 35,000 people. This out of 6,000,000 unemployed. True, it will create some indirect employment, but the number so benefited will certainly be less than the number directly affected. By extracting this \$132,000,000 from the budget, the country and industry, we shall impose still further strain upon the country and shall deprive more people of employment indirectly than we can employ directly."

Hyde gained notoriety a year ago by blaming Soviet trading on the Chicago wheat market for the low price of grain in the United States. His statement as to the number of jobs created by the federal government expenditures \$132,000,000 on highway construction runs counter to the expert testimony of the Bureau of Public Roads in his own department. Hyde claims that 85 per cent of all funds used in modern road construction goes to wages, in the construction and material industries. This is contradicted with the estimated 58 per cent wages share in all American industrial enterprises.

Since the Democrats and the progressive Republicans in Congress now seem disposed to pass the Wagner relief bill, with or without its road-construction rider, the Hoover administration is seen as entrenching itself for a veto, and declaring that for every starving family saved by federal appropriations, thousands will be deprived of present jobs and dragged into poverty. No evidence will be offered; the administration will make the bald assertion and veto the bill.

MANUEL CASTILLO

Will Manuel Castillo or anyone knowing his present address, please get in communication with Mrs. Manuel Castillo, 158 Lee Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOULDER DAM BRIEFS

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—You won't believe it anyway—neither would we if it were any place except Boulder City, Nevada.

The Boulder City Journal devoted an entire editorial to the death of a dog in the same week that at least two men died from injuries received on the job. The dog (not his fault, of course) like the editor, was a Legionnaire.

It is expected that the Six Gangsters will try to secure an injunction to keep the Colorado River from overflowing. This will be in line, since they have been suffering from violent "injunctionitis" in all things that interfere with their blood profits. On second thought maybe Pistol Pete can do the job for them. (At least he is dumb enough to try it if the "Big Shots" tell him to). —At present all the good (?) and infallible engineers, led by "Baldy" Crowe and Walter Young are mournfully chanting: "Old Man River just keeps rolling along."

A very unique unemployment insurance is in vogue in Boulder City. During the close-down, because of the high water, the workers were not allowed to check out of their rooms (!) without quitting the job. Although most of the tamest men did not stay in Boulder City, they were forced to pay "Two Bits," (25c) per day to the Six Gangsters for the cells that are erroneously called rooms.

According to all indications the Boulder City Post, American Legion have adopted, "SOLID IVORY FOREVER" as their official song and slogan. (Their material is of the best ivory that).
A few scabs of last summer's strike are still around Las Vegas. These wretches seem much surprised that they deserved "Popularity" among the other workers here.

Despite the fact that the six hour day would relieve the local unemployment situation to a great extent, there are a number of ex-service men who can think of nothing better than sleeping "Like hogs on ke" in a Las Vegas gambling hall.—Oh yes, the Legion does want beer.

It is said that natives of every state in the union are working at Boulder Dam. Be that as it may, it is certain that some of them were born in a state of Ignorance, are content to live in a state of Poverty and Subjection, and unless they organize, are doomed to die in a state of Misery at the hands of the Gangster policy of speed-up and disregard for all safety rules.

Bud Bodell and his Casacret army actually think (No one denies their right to think, but what with?) that the I. W. W. can be kept off of Boulder Dam.

Open Forums In New York

Open forums are held in the M. T. W. Hall at 31 Centies Slip, Top floor, N. Y. city every Sunday at 8 P. M. Good speakers. Questions and discussion invited. Everybody welcome. A real open forum. No charge for admission.

G. R. U. Referendum Results

The recent G. R. U. referendum ballots have been counted and the committee reports the following results:
Carl Keller, Editor, Cutler and Claude Erwin were elected as G. E. C. members.
Edward Berlin was elected to the G. E. B.

The question of holding a G. R. U. convention in May was carried.

A full statement will be issued to the branches.

Ballot Committee:

Charles Velick-X-120795.

W. H. Thompson-483140.

Fred Lundberg-X-204899.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

I. U. 220 G. O. C.

Accepted: W. H. Nesbitt, Tony Rudman, Nemelso Edilla, Louis Pozzi.
Not Heard From: Martin Katting.

Declined: John Wrazach, John Battuello, John Bruns, John DiVincenzo.

I. U. 220 NOMINATIONS

Nominations are now open for the G. O. C. of I. U. 220, also for a joint 210-220 G. E. B. member. Any member of I. U. 220 can make nominations. Send all nominations to General Headquarters, 555 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

"The quarterly assessment stamp has been repealed by the membership in the recent General Referendum.
All branch secretaries and delegates are requested to keep their quarterly assessment stamp and issue them to members as voluntary assessments until such time as the General Executive Board issues some other voluntary stamp.

Members who can purchase the quarterly stamp as a voluntary assessment are urged to do so. The revenue heretofore derived from the quarterlies is required to sustain the press.

Herbert Mahler, General Sec'y-Treas.

I. U. 210 REFERENDUM

The annual Referendum Ballot of M. W. I. U. 210 is now in the field and can be obtained from branch secretaries and delegates, or by writing to General Headquarters, 555 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.—William Lindsay, Chairman G. O. C.

Official Notice, A. W. I. U. 110

Nominations for G. O. C. and G. E. B. Member for A. W. I. U. 110 have been opened. Nominations will close on Feb. 15th and the ballot will be issued on that date. The section of by-law 5 requiring nominees to have carried credentials for ninety (90) days prior to nomination has been suspended. To be eligible all nominees shall have been members of the I. W. W. for three years.

Send all nominees to the General Headquarters, 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Nominations

For G. O. C.—Mike Cordisco, Charles Barrett, accepted R. H. Cornish, declines.
For G. E. B.—no acceptances.

I. U. 330 NOMINATIONS

Nominations are now open for the G. O. C. of I. U. 330, also for a G. E. B. Member. Any member of I. U. 330 can make nominations. Send all nominations to Herbert Mahler, General Secretary Treasurer, 555 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman G. O. C. and G. E. B. 330.

I. U. 330 NOMINATIONS

For G. E. B.: Fred Rudolph, Joseph Wagner.
For G. O. C.: Jack Sanjour, Santer Maki, John Tarasak, Oscar Santala, Kale Laito, Ed Aspinall, Matt Loppala.

All nominees are requested to write Herbert Mahler, 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., stating whether they accept or decline. The ballot will be issued March 14th.

Joseph Wagner, Chairman, G. O. C. 330.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

All delegates who have not cleared their 1931 accounts are advised to report to the General Office immediately.
The delinquent list, will be published April 1st.

Herbert Mahler, General Secretary Treas.

Preamble of The Industrial Workers of the World

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions allow the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the nucleus of a new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation, we unite under the following constitution:

(Note.—After this follows the constitution.)